

AGE OF WOOD FROM WISCONSIN TERMINAL MORaine NEAR ADELPHI, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO. Wood from a silt lens in till was exposed by a highway crew two miles west of Adelphi during straightening of Ohio route 180, in September, 1959. The till, which was exposed to a depth of 25 ft by the highway operation, was oxidized to a depth of 10 ft and had a 38-inch soil of the Miami 60 catena developed in it. A number of small lenses of silt, sand, and gravel in the till were also exposed by the excavation. One of these silt lenses, which was about 4 ft thick, 100 ft long, and generally 20 ft below the surface, contained abundant wood, most of which had already been removed by the highway workmen. A log from this silt lens was carefully excavated by me and was subsequently identified as *Picea* (spruce) by Dr. George W. Burns, of the Botany Department at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio. The log was dated by the Ohio Wesleyan University Radiocarbon Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. J. Gordon Ogden, III, at  $17,292 \pm 436$  (OWU-76).

The presence of Wisconsin terminal moraine at the foot of the bedrock (Mississippian shale and sandstone—Hyde, 1921) hills between Adelphi and Chilli-cothe to the west has long been known, on the basis of irregular hummocky topography present above the plains to the north and below the smooth slopes of the higher, steeper bedrock hills to the south. Since the identification of "early" Wisconsin drift in Ohio (Forsyth, 1957), questions have been raised as to whether such drift might be present along this Wisconsin boundary. The Adelphi wood, found less than a mile north of the Wisconsin boundary (fig. 1), is strong evidence

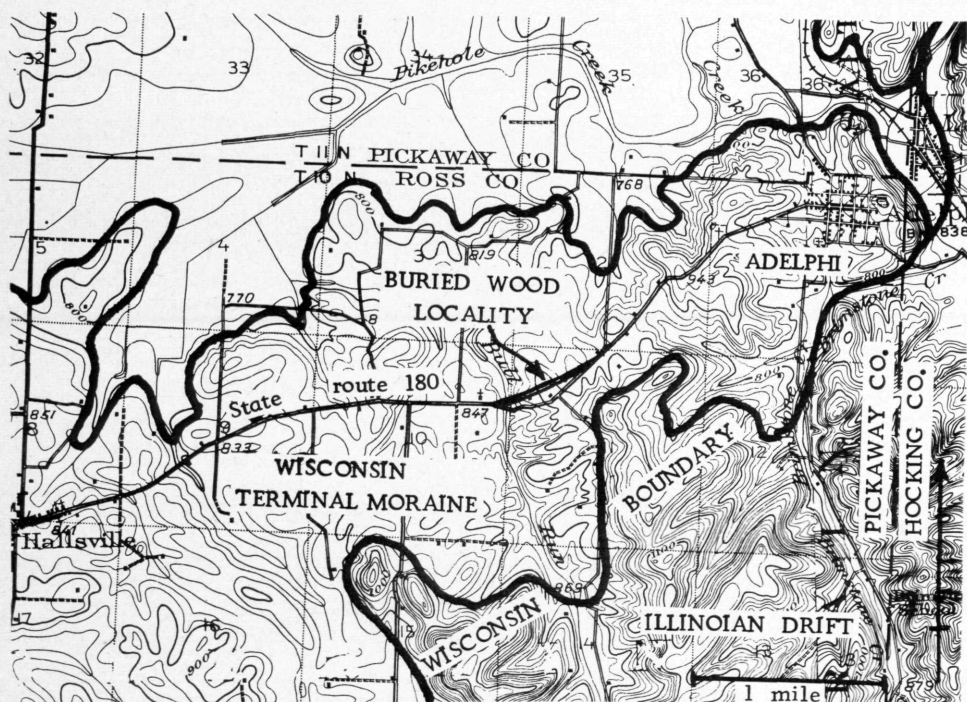


FIGURE 1. Map of northeastern Ross County showing buried wood locality and town of Adelphi.

for the lack of any "early" Wisconsin drift at the surface in this area, though it does not preclude its being present at depth. Dates of similar value ( $18,050 \pm 400$ , W-91;  $18,000 \pm 400$ , W-331) from just west of Chillicothe (Goldthwait, 1958: 213, 214, 216) also come from near the Wisconsin boundary, suggesting that the "late" Wisconsin ice reached its maximum position at roughly the same time along the entire Wisconsin boundary from north of Adelphi to west of Chillicothe.—JANE L. FORSYTH, *Ohio Division of Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources*.

## LITERATURE CITED

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